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Far East.  
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No. 16,885.

號七廿月六年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1917.

日丁次歲年六國民華中

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8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
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8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00  
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10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.  
12.30 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
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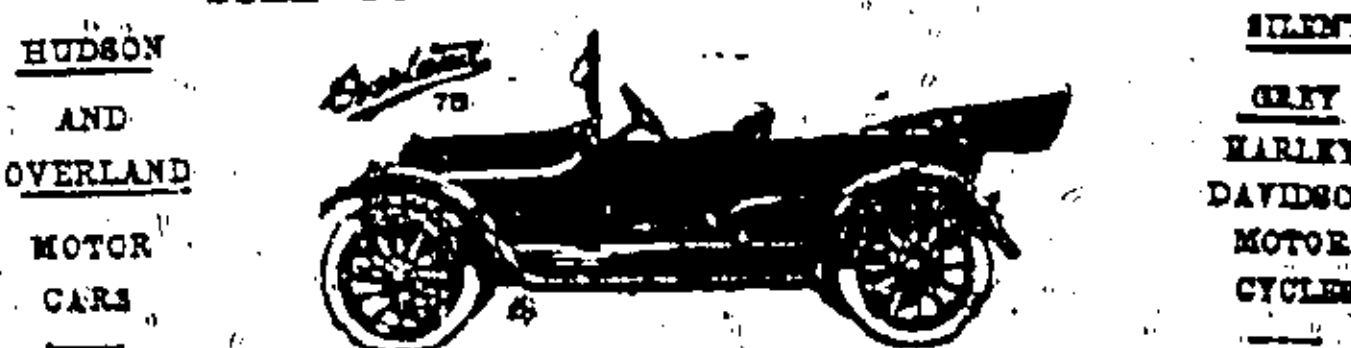
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912

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H. K. WONG, April 1, 1912. WONG PING WA, Manager.

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IT WHILE AWAY.

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## THE WAR.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

#### THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE ENEMY'S HEAVY WASTAGE.  
REVIEW OF THE SITUATION  
ON THE WEST FRONT.

London, June 26.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, amplifying his statement  
cabled yesterday, gives some im-  
portant figures showing the enormous  
numbers which Germany has been  
forced to concentrate on the West  
front, and also the terrible punish-  
ment they have received at the  
hands of the British and French, as  
evidenced by the heavy wastage.  
He says that when the offensive  
opened, the Germans had 117  
Divisions in France, of which 42  
were reserves consisting entirely of  
fresh troops. This reserve, by the  
end of April, had dwindled to twelve  
Divisions, since when it has been  
built up anew, and now consists of  
40 Divisions, equally divided be-  
tween the Crown Prince and Prince  
Rupprecht, but 28 of these are Divi-  
sions which have been engaged either  
on the British or French battlefield  
suffered heavily and have been  
reformed.

It is characteristic of the enemy's new  
method of economising his best troops  
that he refuses to allow the few remain-  
ing fresh Divisions to be reduced.  
Exhausted Divisions, which can no  
longer be kept on the battle line, change  
places with Divisions which have been  
holding some quiet sector, but the  
reserve of fresh troops is never meddled  
with and seemingly still remains at the  
total of twelve Divisions; eight behind  
the front under the Crown Prince and  
four behind the front under Prince  
Rupprecht.

Hitherto, despite their losses, they  
have been able to maintain even an  
increase in the number of Divisions.  
They brought fourteen Divisions from  
the Russian front, replacing them  
by eleven exhausted Divisions which  
had been badly handled on the  
French front. Besides these, five  
entirely new Divisions, two of which  
were composed of Landwehr, have  
appeared on this front. Of the whole  
155 German Divisions now in France,  
112 have been engaged, either on the  
British or French front of attack, and 23  
of them have reappeared after being once  
withdrawn on account of their losses.  
Of 43 Divisions which have not yet  
participated in battles either at Arras  
or Champagne, 18 are Landwehr and  
considered by the Germans themselves  
to be unfit for heavy fighting. The  
remaining 25 Divisions consist of twelve  
fresh Divisions in reserve and thirteen  
fresh Divisions holding quiet sectors.  
It is known that between 90 and 100  
enemy Divisions have been withdrawn  
from the battle front since the beginning  
of the allied offensive.

The rate of wastage of the enemy  
Divisions, under the pressure of the  
great British and French attacks is  
shown by the following figures: The  
Divisions opposing the British at the  
opening of the April offensive were  
relieved after six days' fighting. Those  
opposing the French, on the heights of  
the Aisne, were withdrawn after four  
days' hard fighting ending April 20.  
The Germans engaged in the battle of  
Messines were withdrawn after two  
days' fighting. The average stay of a  
German Division on the active fronts  
was about fifteen days.

#### A SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID.

London, June 26.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig  
reports:  
We carried out a successful opera-  
tion during the night, to the north-  
west of Fontaine-les-Croisilles, and  
secured some prisoners.  
We repulsed a raid to the west of  
La Bassée.

#### BRILLIANT FRENCH ATTACK.

London, June 26.

A French communique reports:—  
After a short artillery preparation  
yesterday evening, we brilliantly  
attacked a strongly-fortified crest to the  
north-west of Harbise and reached all  
our objectives and, in a few moments,  
captured the German first line.  
Our fire smashed enemy counter-  
attacks delivered at the two extremi-  
ties of the captured position under cover  
of a violent bombardment.  
The enemy, whom the swiftness of  
our attack surprised, sustained serious  
losses.

We took over 300 prisoners includ-  
ing ten officers.

#### THE ALLIED FRONT IN BELGIUM.

Violent Artillery Action.

London, June 26.

Interest is increasingly being direct-  
ed to the Allied front in Belgium. Both  
Belgian and German communique speak  
of very violent artillery activity there,  
while the French semi-official com-  
munique says that the British, French  
and Belgian artilleries have seriously  
damaged the German defences from the  
sea to the Somme.

#### THE ITALIAN FRONT.

DESPERATE ENEMY EFFORTS.

London, June 26.

An Italian official message states:  
The enemy is desperately attempt-  
ing to retake the positions recently  
lost at Ortigara and is suffering  
heavy losses. Attacks and counter-  
attacks are proceeding.  
We have advanced on the Canso  
front to the southward of Verice.

#### AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

THESSALY OVERWHELMINGLY  
SUPPORTS VENIZELOS.

Salonica, June 26.

Out of the 350 communes of  
Thessaly, 336 have adhered to  
Venizelos.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TO BE  
TRANSFERRED TO ATHENS.

Salonica, June 26.

The negotiations at Keratsini be-  
tween the delegates of the Athens  
and the Venizelos Governments have  
virtually concluded. The transfer of  
the Provisional Government to  
Athens is only the question of a  
day.

#### ALLIED TROOPS ENTER ATHENS.

Athens, June 26.

The Allied troops have entered  
Athens to assist in the maintenance  
of order, owing to an unimportant  
anti-Venizelist demonstration of  
June 23.

#### FRENCH TROOPS AT BRALO.

Salonica, June 26.

French troops have occupied Bralo,  
to the south of Lamia, where the  
railroad intersects the high road to  
Itea, which is on the Gulf of  
Corinth.

#### WHY M. ZAIMIS RESIGNED.

London, June 26.

A telegram from Athens states  
that M. Zaimis resigned because he  
refused to convoke the Venizelist  
Chamber of 1915.

#### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 26.

The Silver Market is steady but  
featureless.

(Continued on Page 4.)



## INTIMATIONS

S.S. "CHIYO MARU"

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of TWO BOLLERS salvaged from the wreck of this steamer.

Particulars and terms of tenders can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

GILMAN &amp; CO. LTD.

The London Salvage Association.  
Hongkong, June 25, 1917.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY

LIMITED

NOTICE.

OWING to the greatly increased cost of manufacture it has been decided to raise the price of ice to 14 cents per lb. as from the 1st July next.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, June 22, 1917.

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PIANOS

NEW MODELS

JUST RECEIVED

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MADE

FOR THIS CLIMATE

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SILIMPOFON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBASTIAN or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOFON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

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PATELL &amp; CO.

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## INTIMATIONS

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CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

WE have been requested by the above Company to announce that new shares will be issued to present shareholders at par (2s) in the proportion of 1 new share to 4 old shares. The dividend of 5s per share payable on 14th July may be utilized to pay for the new shares.

Shareholders should deposit their holdings with their Bankers by 23rd June in order that the necessary application may be made by telegram on 30th June.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation or the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, on application.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
N. J. STARR,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, June 25, 1917. 1911

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNER BEEF

AND

CORNER PORK.

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LL Electric Trains 12th Entrance.  
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Hot and Cold Water System throughout.  
Best of Food and Service.

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Manager.

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In here.

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Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

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CHERRY &amp; CO.

PEDDER STREET.

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong March 20, 1914.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY**

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**THERAPION No. 2**

**THERAPION No. 3**

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CONNOISSEUR says:

They are "Superlatively Excellent."

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This Advertisement is issued by—

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## TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

GERMAN MISGIVINGS FOR THE FUTURE.

AMSTERDAM, April 24.

The appearance in German newspapers during the week-end of a number of articles on the subject of German trade after the war is not merely coincidence, but an evidence of the growing concern with which important commercial interests view the prospect of the future.

Already the "Vorwaerts," as the leading Socialist organ, has expressed deep concern as to how German traders will be able—since Germany's leaders, have drawn upon the Fatherland the hate and open enmity of the whole world—to resume in peace time commercial relations with other Great Powers.

And on Friday the jingo "Deutsche Tageszeitung" opened its columns to an article by a well-informed writer who places all Germany's hopes for the commercial future on the thin thread of a war indemnity.

Germany's warehouses are empty of raw material (he declares) and after the war they will have to be filled again. Certainly German merchants and bankers will be given credit when they resume their operations abroad, but that will not be sufficient to cover the tremendous losses demanded by the necessity for filling our empty warehouses again. We must remember that after the war the coming into the market of such a big buyer as Germany will send up prices considerably, all the more so when the other big buyers compete, as they will do. He who can pay promptly will everywhere have the advantage. As Germany will, for a time, not be able to export much to pay for raw material, she will find it difficult to pay quickly.

A DELIGHTFUL SCHEME.

How is that difficulty to be overcome? "We must have a war indemnity," is the writer's solution. But he thinks no one will be able to pay over such enormous sums as are required to cover Germany's war expenditures, now 6,000 million pounds (£6,000,000,000); but he suggests that a war indemnity need not be all in cash.

This writer in Count Iwenslow's jingo and agrarian paper then goes on to unfold a delightful scheme. Raw material to the extent which Germany used up during the war is to be provided by the Fatherland's beaten enemies. The Berlin Government will distribute that among the different industries, and will take war loan scrip as payment; thus at the same time providing the necessary raw material to the nation's industries and reducing the amount of the indebtedness of the State in the matter of interest upon loans.

The "Weser Zeitung," the important Bremen journal, publishes an article by a shipping expert, showing that the German shipping industry will be in a serious position after the war. He reminds his countrymen that they must not rely on submarines to clear the world of the shipping of other countries and even leave Germany supreme. From the German standpoint (he says) there is also this fact to be considered: German shipping companies have also suffered very heavily on account of the war; indeed, their losses are heavier than those of other countries. His way out of the difficulty is an indemnity from the State to shipping companies for all losses suffered during the war.

ONE METHOD OF SALVATION.

Those papers which loudly shouted out that America's coming into the war made little difference are bluntly told by this expert that the additional foe in the West will bring about a state of affairs which will cause that indemnity

—not a war indemnity to the German State, but a trade indemnity from the German State to German industries—to be all the greater.

Another interesting article is contributed to the Cologne "Volkszeitung" by Herr Edward Achelis, the commercial and industrial magnate of Bremen, and a leading member of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce. He has much to say that must be discouraging reading for the German. He sets this question: "Will German shipping companies be able to bear and overcome their very heavy war losses and remain in capable competition with those foreign companies which have attained great strength?"

"It is questionable (he declares) if our companies can earn such profit as foreign companies have earned, especially during war; and even if we could to some extent do that, then the greater cost of ship-building material, the higher wages, and the smaller amount of tonnage in use would have to be set off against it, and it would certainly bring no adequate return for our great war losses. It will be of great national importance as soon as possible after conclusion of peace the German flag shall be seen in the farthest harbours of the world. But as German industry will not immediately after the war be able to export in great quantities there will be lack of cargoes, and ships will not be laden to the full extent. Small cargoes mean that we shall have to reckon with further loss, and further sacrifices on the part of shipping companies."

Having presented that mournful picture, Herr Achelis goes into a long examination of the question of nationalisation of the whole shipping enterprise of Germany. He decides against it mainly on account of the fact that while nationalisation may be beneficial in cases of industrial activities which do not go beyond the frontiers of the country, it is impossible where activity is not so limited.

Thus then he answers his question in the negative. German shipping companies, especially those of the great northern ports, cannot unsupported overcome the difficulties of the situation and their war losses. Only one method of salvation he sees; that is for the State to step in, not as owner, but as helper with money so that the companies may be assisted over the lean years and eventually become self-supporting and paying concerns again.

"Most people will think these experts are somewhat late in seeing the consequences of the war which Germany forced on the world. But that they are beginning to be aware of them even now, they lay into statesmen and influence the more against the ruling militarism of Prussia—"The Daily Chronicle."

"Sing" is a modern form of "Sinh," which is of course, "Hon." Bahadur is a person word equivalent to hero or brave warrior; formerly bestowed as a special title by the Great Moguls on their subjects. Lastly the name of the State ruled by the Maharajah contains a bit of history, for Bikanir as a principality was founded by the Rajput ruler Bika, who was born in 1540. The eminent lawyer who is also to become our fellow citizen has the two names "Jyendria," compounded of "satya," meaning "true, real," and "indra," lord or chief, and also the name of a famous Hindu deity, "whist." "Fraser" is an adjective signifying clear, bright, gracious, and similar qualities.

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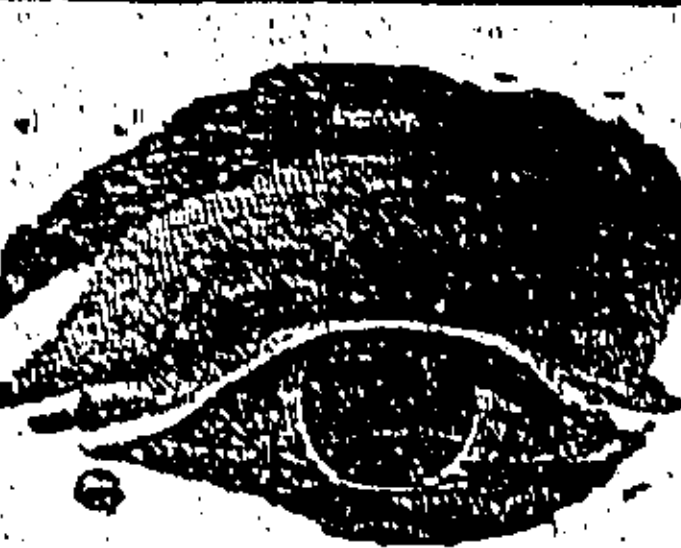
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NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER DECK AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE STRAIN	TRAPS
<b>KOWLOON</b>					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	177	10' 6" (10' 6" top, 10' 6" bottom)	10' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	171	10' 6"	10' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	171	10' 6"	10' 6"	7' 6"	
Patent Slip No. 1, Kowloon	225	10' 6"	10' 6"	7' 6"	
Patent Slip No. 2, Kowloon	225	10' 6"	10' 6"	7' 6"	
<b>TAL KOW TSEI</b>					
Commonslopian Dock	157	20'	20'	7' 6"	
<b>AFERDEN</b>					
Large Dock	225	24' 6"	24' 6"	7' 6"	
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TELEPHONE No. 816.

#### To-day's Advertisements

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF  
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA. E.C.

#### NOTICE.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING of the  
DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF  
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA, held  
at the Masonic Hall, 22, Des Voeux  
Street, on SATURDAY, 23rd inst., in celebration  
of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of  
the first Assembly of the Grand Lodge  
of England, which was commemorated  
on that day throughout the Empire, a  
collection was made in aid of the  
HONGKONG WAR CHARITIES FUND.

Freemasons not present at the Meeting  
who wish to subscribe may, until 7th  
July, send donations to W. J. TERNER,  
Esq., who will be glad to receive  
contributions however small.

By Command of the D.D.G.M.  
Hongkong, June 27, 1917. 1915

#### THE CALENDAR.

**MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.**  
10 a.m.—Auction of Naval and  
Victualling Stores at H.M. Naval  
Yard and Kowloon Depot.  
Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock  
Exchange.

#### General Memoranda.

**FRIDAY, June 29.—**  
3 p.m.—Auction of Household Furni-  
ture at No. 1, Great George St.  
East Point.  
**SATURDAY, June 30.—**  
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Household  
Linen, Ladies' Blouses, etc., at  
Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.  
**SUNDAY, July 1.—**  
Dominion Day, Canada.  
**MONDAY, July 2.—**  
General Holiday.  
**TUESDAY, July 3.—**  
3 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at P.W.D.  
**WEDNESDAY, July 4.—**  
Anniversary of American Declaration  
of Independence (1776).  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture,  
Blackwood Ware, etc., etc. at Messrs.  
Hughes and Hough's.  
**THURSDAY, July 5.—**  
7.52 a.m.—Total Eclipse of the Moon.  
7.25 a.m.—Full Moon.  
**FRIDAY, July 6.—**  
Princess Victoria's birthday (1865).  
**SATURDAY, July 7.—**  
3.30 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting.

## 'CHINA MAIL' OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS-  
PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED  
IN HONGKONG AND CHINA  
GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING  
HOME: AND THUS KEEP IN  
CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE  
COLONY.

#### VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

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#### BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months mothers  
should watch for any unusual  
looseness of the child's bowels. When  
given prompt attention at this time  
serious trouble may be avoided. Child-  
ren's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea  
can always be depended upon.  
For sale by all Chemists and Stores.

the flies. In May the hot weather  
begins, a condition that continues  
until October. The average tem-  
perature is 90° and in August, the  
hottest month of all, it rises to 110°  
temperatures which parallel those of  
the very hottest Indian stations, and  
are worse than they look in print,  
for the quality of the heat is that of  
the plains; most enervating. In  
point of fact the conditions of Indian  
life are widely different from those  
in the river valley. In India, the  
poorest native is properly housed,  
living in dwellings the walls of which  
are thick enough to keep the interior  
relatively cool during the hottest part  
of the day. In Mesopotamia the  
soldier has only the shelter of his  
tents, and despite the thin shade of  
the canvas the restriction of the air  
circulation renders the inside temper-  
ature greater than the outside by  
some ten or twenty degrees. The  
only variation in the soldier's favour  
is the "shamul" a high northerly wind  
which begins in July and blows at  
intervals during the hot weather.  
This wind brings dust storms in its  
train, blows down tents and alters  
the shape and extent of surface in-  
undations; yet even with all these  
attendant miseries it is generally  
welcomed as an escape from the  
sweltering heat. These conditions of  
climate severely restrict the period  
during which big military operations  
can be conducted. The November to  
February period is the only one  
suitable for white troops; and during  
this time the men are healthy and  
energetic and the roads and country  
easily passable. The second period  
from March to the end of May is the  
hot and mud period, when disease is  
epidemic and the roads impassable.  
The third, from June to the end of  
October sees the flies and the mud  
disappear under the sun's fierce  
onslaught, but so excessive is the  
heat and the shortage of water that  
this is by far the most dreaded  
portion of the year. The operations  
for this year have terminated with  
the occupation of Baghdad, and its  
Northern surroundings, and our troops  
will now have the advantage of the  
city as an advanced base. The  
medical organisation has been  
enormously reinforced, and the war  
against disease most successfully pro-  
secuted, so that conditions may be  
said to have improved so much that  
half the terrors of the Mesopotamian  
climate for the soldier have been  
successfully overcome.

#### NEWS OF THE DAY.

##### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Tomorrow is Settlement Day on  
the Hongkong Stock Exchange.

Exchange was down on eighth  
this morning; 2/5.1/16. This afternoon  
the rate had not changed.

A notice of interest to local  
Masons appears under the heading "To-  
day's Advertisements" in another  
column.

We are notified by the Hon. Direc-  
tor of Public Works that the bathing  
arrangements at North Point are now  
complete and are available for the use of  
the public.

A statement regarding the Prince  
of Wales' Fund in the Straits Settle-  
ments shows a total of \$363,775 of  
which \$301,868 was sent to the Central  
Fund, \$32,544 distributed for local relief,  
and \$29,363 locally invested.

Posthumous honours have been con-  
ferred on the officers of the Japanese  
destroyer *Shokai* who were killed when  
that vessel was torpedoed by an enemy  
submarine. Lieut. Commander Uyehara  
and Engineer Lieut. Commander Take-  
gaki have been promoted to the rank of  
Commander and two warrant officers  
receive a step in rank.

In H. M. Supreme Court at Shang-  
hai last week Sir Haviland de Saun-  
derson, judge, granted an order instruct-  
ing the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank  
to pay to H. M. Consul-General the sum  
of Tls. 791.52 out of the Enemy Divid-  
ends Account. Mr. A. G. Mosson,  
acting Crown Advocate, on behalf of H.  
M. Minister, supported the application  
and read affidavits which showed that  
the money was from dividends on *Batir*  
*Anap*, *Kota Bahre* and *Anglo-Dutch*  
shares, belonging to Carl Klars, who  
was interned in the Isle of Man, and  
who was to have the money for his  
personal needs.

#### DEATH OF MR. W. G. HUMPHREYS.

We deeply regret to learn that  
telegraphic news has been received to-  
day from Vancouver, that Mr. W. G.  
Humphreys died suddenly at sea on the  
19th inst. while on the voyage from  
Yokohama to Vancouver, on board the  
Empress of Asia.

Mr. Humphreys left Hongkong about  
the beginning of the month with his wife  
and Mrs. Henry Humphreys (one of  
his daughters) to spend the summer  
months in Canada. He was then  
apparently in excellent health. Though  
in the seventy-fourth year of his age,  
the late Mr. Humphreys was as active  
and agile as many a man twenty years  
younger. A few years ago when out  
bathing, he not infrequently entered  
the water by leaping from the launch  
and turning a somersault, and latterly  
he has taken a very keen interest in  
golf. Another proof of his vitality  
was shown in the fact that when the  
war broke out he joined the Volunteer  
Reserve Corps and showed a keenness  
in the drills and other duties which was  
an inspiring example to many a  
younger member.

Mr. Humphreys came to Hongkong  
from Gloucester in 1870 and had for many  
years carried on a successful business  
as the senior partner of the firm of  
Messrs. W. G. Humphreys and Co.  
By his business acumen and integrity  
he had always held a very high place in  
the estimation of his fellow men, and  
the news of his unexpected death will  
be received with very sincere regret by  
a very wide circle of friends.

#### THE MAGISTRACY.

STOLE, BECAUSE HE WAS  
HUNGRY.

A Chinese coolie yesterday walked  
up to a cigarette stall in Taumasi, thrust  
his hand into the cash box, which was  
on the counter, and snatched 19 copper  
cents. He then took to his heels with  
the stolen money in his possession. A  
little girl, who was in charge of the  
stall, gave chase, however, shouting  
"thief! thief!" The fugitive ran into  
the arms of a Chinese water-pole  
seaman, who was having his boots  
repaired in the road. When brought  
before the Magistrate the coolie said he  
was hungry and had no money to buy food.  
The Magistrate sentenced him to a  
month's hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF  
OPIUM.

A Chinese charged with the unlaw-  
ful possession of ten taels of prepared opium  
was fined by Mr. Wood \$1,000, with  
the alternative of four months' hard  
labour. Inspector O'Sullivan stated  
that the opium was found tied around  
the defendant's waist.

#### AN UNUSUAL CATCH.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a  
Chinese marine hawker was charged  
with the unlawful possession of 39  
catties of brass and 154 catties of old  
iron, to the total value of \$13.95.

In answer to the charge the defendant  
stated that whilst fishing in the harbour,  
he dragged up the brass and iron.  
The explanation, however, did not  
satisfy His Worship and a fine of \$25  
was imposed.

#### RICKSHAW CASE RESUMED.

Further evidence was heard in the  
case in which one of Mr. E. Ormiston's  
rickshaw coolies was charged with  
having caused an obstruction, on the  
18th instant, and also with having re-  
fused, on the same date, to obey the  
directions of a police constable in  
uniform.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton represented  
the defendant.

The Hon. Captain Superintendent of  
Police (Mr. C. McL. Messer) appeared  
to prosecute.  
The defendant, in the witness box  
deposed that between 3 and 4 p.m. on  
the 18th instant, whilst he was waiting  
for his master outside the International  
Bank, Indian police constable B 74  
came up behind him and gave him a kick.  
The constable also threatened to strike him  
but when witness shouted the constable  
became frightened and went away.  
When the witness's master came out  
of the Bank the Indian police  
constable returned to where the  
rickshaw was standing and accosted  
him. A conversation ensued between  
the witness's master and the Indian  
police constable.

Evidence was given by the defendant's  
two folk, who stated that they saw the  
alleged assault.  
Mr. Ormiston gave evidence that he  
left the International Bank at about  
3.15 p.m. on the 18th inst. and got into  
his rickshaw. The coolies started to  
run when they had gone about half  
the length of the International Bank the

witness was hailed by the Indian police  
constable B 74, who ordered him to  
stop. When the witness stopped the  
Indian constable drew a note book  
from his tunic and handing it to the  
witness asked him to write his name.  
Witness did as requested, writing "J.  
P." after his name instead of adding  
his address. Witness returned the note  
book to the constable and proceeded  
on his way.

Questioned by Mr. Shenton, witness  
said that the Indian police constable  
did not ask him to instruct his coolies  
to wait on the opposite side of the road.  
Witness did not ask for the constable's  
book.

Cross-examined by Mr. Messer witness  
said that he had been put to consider-  
able inconvenience because of the defen-  
dant's arrest. Witness also stated  
that whilst he was acquainted with the  
traffic regulations, private rickshaws  
were frequently permitted to remain  
waiting outside banks. Witness at the  
time was very indignant at the manner  
in which the Indian police constable  
addressed him.

Mr. Messer suggested that perhaps  
the witness was so indignant that he  
could not be quite sure whether or  
not he asked the Indian constable for  
his note book.

Witness replied that he was quite  
sure of what occurred when he was  
addressed by the Indian constable on  
the 18th inst.

Before leaving the box, Mr. Ormiston  
stated that previous to the defendant's  
alleged offences he had instructed his  
coolies to obey any orders given them by  
the Police, whenever and wherever given.

A Chinese messenger testified that he  
was a witness to the alleged assault, and  
gave evidence corroborating the stories  
told by the defendant and his folk.

Mr. Shenton in his address to the  
Court said that he wanted it understood  
that he and his client were not attack-  
ing the Police. In fact, Mr. Ormiston  
wished to uphold the Police in every way.  
However the evidence given by the  
witnesses for the defence was un-  
usually coherent. The witnesses were  
agreed regarding the alleged assault of  
the defendant. If the orders of the  
Indian police constable had been given  
in a proper manner they would probably  
have been obeyed without hesitation.  
Mr. Shenton suggested that private  
rickshaw coolies should not be arrested  
for such offences but proceeded against  
by summons.

The Hon. C. S. P., who was under-  
stood to agree to that course in  
future, submitted to the Magistrate  
that the evidence given by the  
witnesses for the defence was very  
unsatisfactory. The reason was that  
whilst the same story was told by each  
witness in exactly the same way, no  
two witnesses agreed regarding the  
details of the alleged assault. The  
evidence given for the defence was  
therefore far from convincing.  
His Worship reserved his judg-  
ment until 10.30 o'clock next Saturday  
morning.

#### THE MAHSDS.

A telegram in yesterday's issue told  
of successful operations against the  
Mahsuds on the North West frontier of  
India, who have been giving trouble  
since the end of March. Referring to an  
attack by these tribesmen on May 1st,  
when there were 115 British casualties,  
the *Times* said: "The Mahsuds have been  
one of the most troublesome frontier  
tribes during the war. They muster  
from 8,000 to 10,000 well-armed fighting  
men, and have always had an evil name  
as daring raiders and robbers—a career  
which is facilitated by the immense  
difficulties of the wild mountain country  
in which they live, some distance south  
of Peshawar. Last year they attacked  
our troops and militia and committed  
serious outrages in Derw, Ismail Khan,  
so that the northern half of the district  
was almost ruined."

With reference to a Note in yester-  
day's *China Mail* relating to H.E. The  
Governor, readers have reminded us  
that there is at least one instance on  
record of a governorship being held for  
more than six years, to wit that of Sir  
John Anderson in the Straits Settlements.  
Sir John served the full six years and  
his term was extended for three more  
years, though he remained only one  
more year, being then appointed  
Permanent Under Secretary of State for  
the Colonies. The Straits Settlements  
also provides an interesting parallel to  
the other distinction which the writer  
of the note claimed for Sir Henry  
May—that of a cadet rising to become  
Governor. Sir Frank Swettenham  
began his career as a cadet in the  
Straits Settlements and ended it as  
Governor of the Colony, though  
practically the whole of his career was  
spent in the Federated Malay States.

#### HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board  
was held yesterday afternoon. Mr.  
E. V. Carmichael, Head of the Sani-  
tary Department, presided, and there  
were also present: The Hon. Mr.  
E. E. Hallifax, Colonel Crisp,  
R.A.M.C., Dr. Ozorio, Messrs. F. B.  
L. Bowley, C. G. Alabaster, Chan  
Kai Ming, Dr. W. W. Pearce  
(Medical Officer of Health) and Mr.  
T. W. Ainsworth (Secretary).

#### THE WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. ALABASTER asked the follow-  
ing questions:—

1. How many sanitary conveniences are  
there in the Colony flushed with water  
from the mains which supply the  
population with drinking water?
2. In how many of such cases is the water  
so used measured by a water-meter?
3. Is filtered water used in any, and if  
so how many, of such cases?
4. In how many of such cases was the  
question of using potable water from  
the public mains discussed and con-  
sidered when permission was given for  
the construction of the convenience?
5. To what extent has the supply of  
potable water to the inhabitants of the  
Colony, or sections thereof, been re-  
stricted during the last twelve months?

The PRESIDENT said he was not in  
a position to answer the first four  
questions at that meeting, but hoped  
to be able to do so at the next meet-  
ing. With regard to No. 5, the  
Director of Public Works had sup-  
plied the following minute:—"The  
supply of water by means of house  
services to houses connected with the  
rider mains was discontinued from  
14th November, 1916, until 11th  
June, 1917, the supply in the rider  
main districts being given by street  
fountains during that period."

#### BATHING BEACHES.

Mr. BOWLEY asked the following  
question:—

Referring to my question of 17th April,  
1917, will the Head of the Sanitary  
Department take steps for the periodical  
scavenging of the following sandy  
beaches within his jurisdiction which  
are used by the public for bathing and  
recreation, in addition to the bathing  
beaches at North Point and Sulphur  
Channel:—

- Lai Chi Kok (2 beaches).
- Beach behind Dock Point.
- Sai Wan (2 beaches).
- Big Wave Bay?

The PRESIDENT replied that he  
thought that Lai Chi Kok, Sai Wan  
and Big Wave Bay too far out for the  
Sanitary Department to under-  
take any scavenging; but an effort  
would be made to keep the beach  
behind Dock Point clean. He under-  
stood that this beach was very fre-  
quently used by military bathing  
parties.

Mr. BOWLEY: Arising out of that  
answer I should like to ask whether  
the beaches at Lai Chi Kok, Sai Wan  
and Big Wave Bay are not within the  
jurisdiction of the Sanitary Depart-  
ment?

The PRESIDENT: I am not quite  
clear as to what you mean by "juris-  
diction." At present our scavenging  
staff does not work out as far as  
either of these places; two of them  
are outside Lyemun.

Mr. BOWLEY: Perhaps I can put  
my question in a different way. I  
should like to ask whether the Presi-  
dent is aware that the Public  
Health and Building Ordinance  
applies to the Old Colony and New  
Kowloon, and whether the beaches at  
Lai Chi Kok is within New Kow-  
loon, and the beaches at Sai Wan  
and Big Wave Bay are within the  
Old Colony?

The PRESIDENT said the answer to  
that question was obviously in the  
affirmative. He had not bathed at  
Sai Wan or Big Wave Bay, but he  
had bathed at Lai Chi Kok, and the  
beach at high water mark was always  
there. He thought it would be asking  
too much of the Government to  
keep those three places clean.

#### SOAP MAKING BY THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

An application had been received  
by the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.,  
for permission to manufacture soap  
on their premises at Kowloon.

Mr. BOWLEY intimated that the  
application should be granted.

The Director of Public Works  
made the suggestion in a minute  
that the Medical Officer of Health  
should be requested to visit the  
works and see what operations were  
being carried on, and to report whe-  
ther they were, in his opinion, offen-  
sive. A great deal of the land in  
the vicinity of the premises was as  
yet undeveloped, and there would  
appear to be no objection to granting  
a licence as a temporary measure  
assuming that the operations were  
innocuous.

Mr. ALABASTER said that at the last  
meeting of the Board he opposed the  
application on the assumption that  
offensive trades meant not only offen-  
sive technically, but in fact. Since

then he had visited the premises, in  
company with Mr. Bowley, and, as  
a result of that visit, he could say  
that the trade carried on there was  
not in fact offensive. Therefore, he  
wished to withdraw his former oppo-  
sition to the application.

Dr. Ozorio opposed the application  
on the ground that soap-making was  
an "offensive trade." The Steam  
Laundry premises were near the  
Kwong Wah Hospital, and he also  
understood that houses were to be  
built on the land in the immediate  
neighbourhood in the near future.

Mr. BOWLEY moved that the ap-  
plication be granted. He said he  
had visited the works and the pos-  
sible nuisance was really more pleasant than  
otherwise—a slight suggestion of  
going into a druggist's shop stocked  
with perfumed soaps. It certainly  
could not be called offensive. Referring  
to Dr. Ozorio's objections, Mr.  
Bowley said that the Kwong Wah  
Hospital was a considerable distance  
from the Steam Laundry works; and  
the place where the soap was boiled  
was separated from the Hospital not  
only by the whole of the Steam  
Laundry premises, the boilers where  
the soap is made being behind, but  
also by the compound in which the  
laundry stands and the wide public  
road. The only people who could  
possibly object to the boiling of soap  
in this particular place would be the  
proprietors of the Tobacco Factory  
which abutted on the premises of the  
Steam Laundry immediately behind  
the boiler. With regard to the  
development of any plot of land in  
front of the Laundry he did not see  
how any such development might be  
in any way diminished by the busi-  
ness of preparing this particular  
brand of soap. In making the soap  
they used refined tallow, which was  
not offensive, and mixed it with  
caustic soda and added a little per-  
fume, an oil called citronella. The  
operation of mixing the tallow and  
soda and boiling it down was not in  
the least offensive. It did not pro-  
duce any fumes, as far as he could  
see, and it was an operation which  
was certainly conducive to the health  
of the Colony in view of the fact that  
it would enable the washing of the  
clothes of the Colony to be done in  
a sanitary way and also in an expedi-  
tious way. He had been informed  
that on the arrival of a big steamer  
in port the Laundry had as many  
as 60,000 articles taken there to be  
washed, so that the business carried  
on was one of importance in the  
Colony.

Mr. CHAN KAI MING said he ob-  
jected because the place was within  
the limits of the area within which  
offensive trades are prohibited.

Mr. ALABASTER, in responding the  
motion, suggested that the members  
should visit the place before voting.  
It seemed rather hard on the ap-  
plicants that they should have their  
case purely heard. He had tried to  
detect an offensive smell there but  
had failed.

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX agreed  
that the Board did not want to cramp  
the activities of the soap-making  
factory, but the resolution was much  
too wide for the Board to pass. It  
was asking the Board to open the  
whole offensive trade limits as estab-  
lished by the Board. If, as Mr.  
Bowley said, this was in fact not an  
offensive trade, what they should do  
was to recast the definition of an  
"offensive trade," and then this  
would fall outside and be permitted  
automatically.

The PRESIDENT agreed with Hon.  
Mr. Hallifax. No doubt the washing  
business of the Steam Laundry was  
a benefit to the Colony, but not only  
were the Laundry Co. proposing to  
make soap for their own use, but they  
were making soap to sell, at a profit,  
assisted by the fact that they could  
use their exhaust steam, and the  
alkali which they already used in  
making soft soap for the Laundry,  
for the other soap which they pro-  
posed to sell. Consequently they  
would reduce their cost of fuel to  
almost nil. If the Board were to  
pass this resolution in its present  
form he thought that in a very short  
time they would see not only soap  
boiling done, but they would find that  
preliminary "fat boiling" was also  
done, and that this soap boiling works  
would expand over a very large part  
of the unoccupied premises at present  
belonging to the Laundry. The  
Board might consider the suggestion  
of the Director of Public Works to  
grant permission purely as a temporary  
measure, but he could not say  
that he was in favour of it. The  
place was very close to the main road  
to Kowloon. He moved an amend-  
ment that permission be granted to  
the Company to make soap only for  
the use of the laundry.

Mr. BOWLEY desired to amend his  
motion by adding the words: "Pro-  
viding that no tallow-making is  
allowed on the premises."

Hon. Mr. Hallifax moved an  
amendment that the applicants be  
allowed to carry on as at present for  
six months to enable consideration to  
be given to the points raised.

The PRESIDENT seconded the  
amendment was agreed to.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.  
DARRHOFF is always pure or low  
prepared for in a minute. Colic,  
Cholera and Diarrhoea. Remedies  
prompt and effective. For sale by all Chemists  
and Stores.



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

GERMANY AND NORWAY.  
POSSIBLE RUPTURE.

LONDON, June 26. French newspapers speak of the possibility of a rupture between Germany and Norway. They mention the report that Admiral von Heintz, the new German Minister to Norway, which has not yet been confirmed to the appointment, is only going to Christiania to deliver certain demands. Apparently, these are connected with the opening of the German official mail, by which the German plot against Norway was detected.

## THE SITUATION IN SPAIN

MADRID, June 26. It is officially stated that the suspension of the Constitutional guarantees is more necessary than at any other time since 1873, owing to notorious persons provoking disorders, and a section of the press attacking the foundations of social order and attempting to destroy discipline by representing Spain as being ripe for a revolution. A censorship is being established.

THE POSITION OF THE  
NEUTRAL POWERS.

LONDON, June 26. The position of the neutrals, which is becoming daily more difficult, is for the moment, the chief topic. The introduction of martial law in Spain was the first indication in London that the situation was so serious, and is a fact which shows the rigour of the Spanish censorship, which is now extended to Spanish newspapers. There is a disposition to regard as incomplete the official Spanish reasons for the suspension of the Constitution. While any other local factors would doubtless contribute to the crisis, undoubtedly the three outstanding ones are: First, the semi-rebellion among the army officers against the alleged Court favouritism in the matter of promotion, etc.; second, the political movement of the Left parties, which is said to favour a republic; and, third, the extreme Socialist movement, especially at Barcelona and Bilbao, which have long been hotbeds of anarchism.

It is impossible, however, to say which of these movements is the most formidable; also how far the army is infected with socialism and republican principles, nor the extent of pro-Germanism among the officers, but the belief continues that the trouble is wholly internal.

Meanwhile, Switzerland is still convulsed by the Hoffmann affair and is reorganising the control of her Foreign Affairs Department.

Regarding Norway, she is the object of German pressure similarly with the rest of Scandinavia. Germany is apparently suffering through the continued observance by neutrals of agreements with the Allies in the matter of exports to Germany; with the rest of Scandinavia. Germany with a view to inspiring neutrals with a sense of fear.

Unrestricted submarine warfare having failed to intimidate them, she is now resorting to terrorism by means of bombs, probably having plenty of the latter to spare since America joined the Allies. However, the revelation that the Kaiser's courtiers carry these in their valises, shows to what length the campaign is being carried. The United States scotched a similar conspiracy when it dismissed Captains von Papen and Boyed and ultimately Dr. Dumba.

## BOMBS IN GREAT VARIETY.

It is interesting to note in this connection, that the explosives discovered at Christiania show a great variety, including round and rectangular bombs, fire bombs, ordinary infernal machines, bombs looking like pieces of coal for steamers and calculated to explode on railway engines or steamers, and fountain pens with electric batteries attached to some acid and a piece of some explosive substance. These pens were evidently intended to set things on fire.

## THE METRIC SYSTEM.

PARIS, June 27. At a general assembly of the French Chambers of Commerce, the hope was expressed that Great Britain, Japan and Russia would adopt the Metric System in order to promote closer economic relations with France.

## THREE AEROPLANES FIGHT TEN.

LONDON, June 26. The Admiralty announces that three aeroplanes, patrolling on Monday engaged ten enemy machines in the vicinity of Roulers. They fought for sixteen minutes and brought down one of the enemy machines in flames, and it is believed two others were driven down out of control. The clouds interrupted the view. All our machines returned safely.

## LORD DERBY AND REPRISALS.

LONDON, June 26. In the House of Lords, Lord Derby, dealing with the question of reprisals, emphasised that our aircraft are daily bombing the enemy's rear. He declared, on the authority of the head of our aircraft in France, that he would be well within the mark if he said that for every bomb Germany dropped behind our lines, we dropped 100 behind the German lines. That bombing was done with a military object. He thought the whole country would associate itself with the suggestion that we should not try to imitate German brutality. Lord Derby emphasised that reprisals must have a definite military object, such as blowing up bridges and munition works, but the military authorities must be allowed to use our aeroplanes in whatever way they thought fit, to bring the war to a successful conclusion. He did not want to see war waged with the aid of gloves. We must hit back, but the military authorities should be left to decide where and when we should hit back.

## THE OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

ITALIANS TO PARTICIPATE. LONDON, June 26. The Daily Mail states that Signor Sonnino, speaking in the Italian Chamber, announced that the Italian troops will participate in the new and vigorous British offensive in Palestine.

## THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

LONDON, June 26. Legal Underwriters, for a hundred guineas, if the war progresses to the end of 1917, are demanding eighty guineas and proportionally down to thirty guineas, to the end of 1918.

FOOD CONTROL IN GREAT  
BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 26. The Press Bureau announces that Lord Rhonda, the Food Controller, has decided on a more strict and more complete control of food stuffs, enforcing maximum prices and limiting profits at every stage of production and distribution. A "Costing Department" has been established in connection with the Food Ministry, to ascertain the cost of production and handling. The Ministry will then fix prices based on actual costs, and an addition for a nominal profit on the same basis as before the war.

## VOTES FOR YOUNG SOLDIERS.

LONDON, June 26. The House of Commons discussed at length the proposal to give the vote to 19-year-old soldiers and sailors who had fought in the war. The matter was dropped after Mr. Cave promised that the matter should be considered at the first election after the war.

## THE COTTON CRISIS.

LONDON, June 27. The Morning Post, Manchester Correspondent states that the importance of the Cotton Conference, which takes place to-day, cannot be exaggerated. The Lancashire cotton trade has reached a crisis comparable with the great cotton famine of the time of the American Civil War. How best equitably to distribute the small available supply of cotton in England at a reasonable price, and keep the mills running so as to alleviate as far as possible the threatened widespread distress until new supplies can be shipped, are questions of primary importance demanding the undivided attention of the employers and the operatives. Four hundred thousand bales will not keep the machinery running until the new crop is available, for the average consumption of the mills is from 150 to 200 bales weekly.

## MAILS LOST.

LONDON, June 26. The official letter mails to India, Mesopotamia, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Malaysia and beyond, despatched from London on May 31st, and the parcels mail despatched on May 23, have been lost at sea.

THE SINN FEIN TURMOIL  
SUBSIDING.

LONDON, June 26. The Daily Mail Dublin Correspondent states that it is believed the turmoil over the release of the Sinn Feiners has reached a climax and will subside. Devalera, the released prisoner who is the Sinn Fein candidate for East Clare, has offered to enlist volunteers to keep the peace during the contest. He will probably become the Sinn Fein leader.

## NEW TITLES.

LONDON, June 26. The Times states that Prince Louis of Battenberg becomes the Marquis of Battenberg; Prince George of Battenberg becomes the Earl of Medina; and Prince Alexander of Teck becomes the Earl of Athlone.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE BRITISH FRONT.

## HEAVY AIR FIGHTING.

LONDON, June 26. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We fought down six and drove down five enemy machines. Five of ours are missing."

## RHEIMS SEVERELY BOMBED.

LONDON, June 26. A French communiqué states: "There was sustained reciprocal artillery firing north of the Lafaux Mill and on the sectors at Craonne and Chevreux. Twelve hundred shells were thrown into Rheims."

THE RECENT AIR RAID ON  
LONDON.

## OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, June 25. The Press Bureau announces that the casualties in the air raid on June 13th are now 91 men, 24 women, and 42 children killed; 222 men, 110 women, and 100 children injured.

SUCCESSFUL RUSSIAN  
OPERATIONS.

LONDON, June 26. A Russian official report transmitted by wireless, states: "On the Barzin Summit, 30 miles south-westward of Ushnue, we completed a series of heights in the direction of Rayat. We repulsed a Turkish counter-attack. We forced out the Kurds from positions westward of the Ashkan Summit, westward of Sennah."

AMERICA TO RATION EUROPEAN  
NEUTRALS.

WASHINGTON, June 26. President Wilson has created an Embargo Council, consisting of the Secretaries of State, Commerce and Agriculture, "which will immediately apply plans for the rationing of European neutrals."

## AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

## FRENCH TROOP MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, June 26. A telegram from Athens states that French troops have occupied the stadium at Zappion and other points.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT  
PROCLAIMED.

ATHENS, June 25. A Provisional Government has been proclaimed.

## VENIZELIST TROOPS.

EPHROS, June 26. The Venizelist troops have landed at Preveza.

M. VENIZELOS TO FORM A  
CABINET.

ATHENS, June 26. M. Zeimis has resigned. The King told M. Jonnart that he agreed to M. Venizelos forming a Cabinet.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD'S VISIT  
TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, June 26. The Executive of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union have unanimously passed a resolution recommending that the embargo placed upon Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and his companions proceeding to Russia be removed, now that their purpose has been achieved in drawing attention to the sufferings of British seamen in the war.

## THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

## SPANISH DYNASTY IMPERILED.

MADRID, June 26. The "Daily Mail" correspondent at Madrid, writing on the 18th inst., states that the insurrectionary movement is only scotched and may revive at any moment, imperilling the dynasty.

CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES  
SUSPENDED.

MADRID, June 26. The Council of Ministers has decided to suspend the Constitutional guarantees. Senor Dato, the Premier, has gone to the Palace to ask the King to sign the decree.

## THE SINN FEIN RIOTS.

## CORK "QUIET."

LONDON, June 26. The Military took control of the streets in Cork last evening, and the police were reinforced. Everything is quiet.

## TEA IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

## ENOUGH FOR 15 WEEKS.

LONDON, June 26. In the House of Commons, Mr. W.C. Bridgeman stated that there were approximately 90,000,000 lbs. of tea in the United Kingdom on May 31, sufficient for about fifteen weeks if there were no imports in the meantime. The figures given represent bonded stocks. He had no information regarding the amount in the hands of wholesalers and retailers, but it was probably considerable.

## LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

## MAY REOPEN ON FRIDAY.

LONDON, June 26. The Directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association state they hope to reopen the market on Friday under new conditions.

JAPANESE ENVOY TO THE UNITED  
STATES.

TOKYO, June 26. The suite of Viscount Ichi, Special Envoy to the United States, includes Vice-Admiral Takeshita and Major-General Sugano.

## BRITISH AIRMAN'S THREE FIGHTS.

A CROWDED FLIGHT OVER  
GERMAN LINES.

The Special Correspondent of The Times at the British Headquarters recently wrote: "Here is the record of a single flight of one of our airmen made within the last few days. I have put out only the names of machines and such small details as might conceivably be useful to the enemy. Otherwise the record is precisely as it was written."

"When our machines were attacked at Cambrai I attacked a hostile aviator at about 8,000 ft. I saw that I hit his engine as we closed with one another. I half-looped to one side of him and then he dived with a large trail of blue smoke. I dived after him to about 4,000 ft. and fired about 50 rounds into him, when he went down absolutely out of control. I watched him spinning down to about 1,000 ft., the trail of smoke increasing."

"I was immediately attacked by three enemy machines, which drove me down to about 2,000 ft. We were firing at one another wherever possible; when at last I got into a good position and attacked one of them from above, having another on my right. I closed on the latter, turning in on him so close that I could get my machine gun straight over him. I saw my bullets strike the pilot's head, and the machine then simply heeled over and span to the ground. The other two machines cleared off."

"Having lost sight of all the other machines and being so low, I decided to fly home at about that height, namely, 2,000 ft."

"A company of German cavalry going east along a small road halted and fired on me; also several machine-guns opened fire. After going west for about five minutes, I was again attacked by an enemy single-seater, and as he approached I rocketed my machine until he was within 50 yards. I side-looped over him and fired a short burst at him. He seemed to clear off, but then he attacked me again. These operations were repeated several times with slight variations in the way I looped over him, until within about five minutes of crossing the line (flying against a strong wind) when he was about 100 yards behind me, I looped straight over him and, coming out of the loop, fired a good long burst. I saw where I hit the cockpit. He immediately dived straight into the ground."

"Then went over the German trenches, filled with soldiers, and was fired on by machine-guns, rifles and small field guns, in or out of range. There was a lot of artillery firing going on, and many of our shells bursting in and about the German trenches somewhere in the vicinity of the Cambrai road. I saw many small companies of infantry and cavalry, about 10 to 50 in each, going east along small roads. I noted no convoys or movement of artillery."

"I landed at the first aerodrome I saw. My machine was badly shot about. During this battle, besides their daily and chief job of observation on the enemy's guns and positions, our airmen have been continually flying far into the enemy's country, and in these few days alone have dropped in daylight some 27 tons of explosives on enemy stations and depots and stores and positions of all kinds. They have come down to spray the German infantry in the trenches and on the roads with their machine-guns and they have even attacked and killed, when there has been no bigger game in sight, individual horses."

The British National Lifeboat Institution is fitting out its last with a new life-belt which fits around the neck and causes the wearer to lie on his back in such a position that the mouth is kept well out of the water.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF THE  
COLONY.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

DEAR SIR—In your contributor "Scrutator" borrows in his statement that our present Governor has held the Governorship of this Colony for a record period! I have no book of reference at hand, but my impression is that His Excellency has not yet beaten Sir William Robinson's tenure.

I fancy also that your contributor's surmise is incorrect that Sir Henry's term is unequalled in the annals of the Colonial Office. What about Sir John Anderson's Governorship of Singapore, which certainly was of more than six years' duration? And what about Sir James Stewart Lockhart, who has been High Commissioner at Weihaiwei for goodness knows how many years?

Yours truly,

OLD STAGER.

(Other readers have also reminded us of Sir John Anderson's Governorship of this subject appears in another column. Sir William Robinson appears from the Colonial Service List to have held the Governorship of Hongkong for five years and seven weeks and Sir Richard Macdonnell for five years and seven months. The Commission of Sir William is not a Colonial Governorship—Ed.)

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory by the American Consulate General at 12.30 p.m. to-day:—

Warning: Low-pressure area over N. China Sea. A typhoon may develop later.

SOLDIERS' TRIP ROUND THE  
ISLAND.

On Wednesday last about 60 N.C.O.s and men from the Middlesex Regiment and the R.G.A. enjoyed a delightful trip round the Island. The Services Entertainment Fund kindly provided a nice tea, and the party was admirably conducted by the Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt, C.F. Bathing was indulged in at Junk Bay and tea followed. Between Cape Collinson and Stanley one or two felt the effects of mal de mer, but the spirits of even these few could not be damped, and everyone was happy. The launch threaded its way between numerous quaint coves in Aberdeen Bay. The scenery was everywhere admired, and the party landed at Murray Pier about 7 p.m. after having had a most enjoyable time.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The following is the Report to the Shareholders:—

GENTLEMEN—The Directors submit to you the annexed statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company, and the profit and loss account for the half-year ended March 31st, 1917. The surplus of earnings after deducting current expenditures for the past half-year amounts to Yen 22,155,245.290, out of which there have been deducted:—

Depreciation of the Fleet	Yen 1,444,457
Insurance Fund	84,391
Ships' Structural Repair Fund	320,352
	Yen 2,633,111

leaving a balance of Yen 38,478,290.460, including Yen 16,991,154 brought forward from the last account. The Directors now propose that Yen 975,566 be added to the Reserve Fund, and that Yen 200,000 be allowed as the Directors' and Auditors' fees, and Yen 400,000 for the employees as special grant for their services in connection with the

From the remainder the Directors recommend a dividend at the rate of eight per cent per annum, besides two per cent per annum as special dividend, and a further twenty per cent per annum as extra special dividend; the total of the dividends will absorb Yen 4,129,000 leaving a balance of Yen 32,777,433. For the adjustment of this balance of Yen 32,777,433 the Directors propose to apportion as follows:—

Special Reserve for War Risk and Depreciation of Value of Vessels to be Built and Purchased	Yen 13,500,000
Special Depreciation of the Book Value of the Fleet	3,000,000
Special Reserve	5,500,000
Fund for Training, Protection and Encouragement of Seamen	600,000
Dividend Equalization Fund	3,270,000
Extra Special Dividend (40 1/2 p. c.)	5,500,000
Directors' and Auditors' Extra Allowance	150,000
Extra Bonus for Employees	825,000
Final Balance to be carried forward to next account	132,133
	Yen 32,777,433

## RENPEI KONDO,

Chairman.  
Head Office, Tokyo, 29th May, 1917.

## BATHING CAPS

## RED RUBBER.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF  
THE ABOVE IN VARIOUS SIZES.

PRICE \$2.50 EACH.

Queen's Dispensary  
(HARPER & CO.)

Tel. 492.

81, Queen's Road Central, W.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE  
ENGLISH TAILORS  
IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros  
No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.  
(Opposite Bank)  
ESTABLISHED 1860

## OTHERS LOOK THE SAME

## "MALTHOID"

## IS THE SAME

## EVERYDAY! EVERYWHERE!

A Mineral Roofing! Made by our experts!  
Guaranteed right!

Free particulars from

Agents: BRADLEY & Co. Ltd.  
HONGKONG.

## SCOTTISH FOOTBALL.

## CLOSE OF LEAGUE SEASON.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

May 2.

On the last day of the Scottish League competition, Rangers were displaced on the table by Greenock Morton as the result of their failure at Dundee and Morton's victory over a weakened Aberdeen eleven at Cappielaw.

Celtic are League Champions for the 14th time in 27 seasons, and if their goal is not so attractive as in 1914-15, when they lost only 14, or in 1915-16, when they claimed 117, they hold a clear lead in goals lost and won, and almost succeeded in going through a 38 League match programme without defeat.

It was expected that Yarnell, of Aberdeen, would take advantage of his last opportunity to secure the individual goal record, at present held by W. Reid, of Rangers; but unfortunately for him the Falkirk defenders proved ungenerous. He had the satisfaction, however, of scoring the only goal in a keen game, and so sharing in an old record if he did not set up a new one.

Dundee's soldierly centre was in his most aggressive mood against Rangers, and had a hand in the two goals that accounted for the Glasgow club having to give way to the table. Sergeant Brown has appeared frequently in the Dundee team this season at some personal inconvenience—he is stationed south of the Cheviots, and only a very enthusiastic player would risk the discomforts of an all-night journey. The League recognised his services by giving him a place in the Rest v. Celtic game for war charities.

Heart of Mid-Lothian team had quite a military appearance, six of the players appearing in the fashionable "colour" at Hampden. It was therefore appropriate that a shot from ex-soldier Sinclair should have the situation for the visitors.

Queen's Park 1; Hearts, 1.  
Clyde, 0; Celtic, 5.  
Dundee, 2; Rangers, 1.  
Hamilton Academical, 3; Raith Rovers, 1.  
Airdrie, 1; Falkirk, 0.  
Third Lanark, 2; Partick Thistle, 0.  
Morton, 2; Aberdeen, 0.  
St. Mirren, 0; Dumbarton, 0.

The League for the completed season reads as under, all the clubs having played the full tale of 38 games:—

	W	L	D	For	Agst	Goal
Celtic	27	1	10	79	17	64
Morton	24	8	6	72	39	51
Rangers	24	9	5	68	32	53
Airdrie	21	9	8	71	38	50
3d Lanark	19	8	11	53	37	49
Kilmarnock	18	13	7	69	45	43
St. Mirren	15	13	10	49	43	40
Motherwell	16	16	6	57	59	38
Thistle	16	16	7	44	43	37
Dumbarton	12	15	11	56	73	35
Hamilton A.	13	16	9	54	73	35
Clyde	10	14	14	41	53	34
Falkirk	12	17	9	57	57	33
Hearts	14	20	4	44	59	32
Ayr United	12	19	7	47	59	31
Hibernian	10	18	10	57	32	30
Dundee	13	21	4	56	71	29
Queen's Park	11	20	7	56	81	29
Raith Rovers	8	23	7	43	91	23
Aberdeen	7	24	7	36	68	21

## SCOTTISH GOLF CHAMPION KILLED.

The death in hospital from wounds is reported of David P. Watt, the Scottish Professional Golf Champion. The elder of the two East Lothian golfing brothers, Watt was for some time in the service of the Mortonhall Club, Edinburgh, and though a particularly fine player, it was not until 1914 that he reached the honours that were his due. In that year he won the Scottish Championship at North Berwick, which in the end resolved itself into a struggle between him and his brother. He lost the lead by two strokes, and reversed the position in 1912 in the same event when he was runner-up to his brother. In the professional tournament at Port Seton which followed the Championship he took fourth place, four strokes behind George Duncan, who was first. And in the Open Championship that year he was only five strokes behind the leaders, Taylor and Rae, in the qualifying rounds at Troon, and came out well among Scottish players in the Championship proper at Prestwick. He was a left-handed player, the best in this country, and while his long game was steady, he used his iron clubs neatly, making a specialty of approaching with his nibbler.











Stock and paid up Value.	Quotations 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and date.	Approximate Return based on last year's div.
<b>BANKS.</b>			
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125 \$590 a.	Final + 22-3/4 making 4-6 for 1916 and bonus of 10/ subject to deduction of income tax	8 1/2 p.c.
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>			
London	\$ 50 \$342 1/2	\$7 final making \$25 a/c 1916 and Interim of \$18 a/c 1916 - 157 at 3/8 5/16, \$4.25 per share a/c 1916	8 1/2 p.c.
North China	\$5 T. 150	Final of \$30 and bonus of \$10 a/c 1916 and Interim of \$20 a/c 1916	6 1/2 p.c.
Union	\$100 \$860 a.	\$45 making \$21 for 1915 and special of \$3 on accounts 1916	7 1/2 p.c.
Wangtze	\$ 60 \$180 b.		
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>			
China Fire	\$ 20 \$143 b.	\$7 and bonus \$2 for 1915	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire	\$ 6 1/2 \$325	\$27 for 1915	8 p.c.
<b>SHIPPING.</b>			
Couglas Steamships	\$50 \$55	Int. of \$5 a/c 1916-1917	10 1/2 p.c.
Steamboats	\$ 15 \$17 b.	\$1.25 for 1916	6 1/2 p.c.
Indo-China	(Preferred) \$26 \$40 a. (Deferred) \$25 \$101 b. 101 1/2 & 102 a.	Final of 3/4 a/c 1916.... Final of 40/- a/c 1916,...	6 d.a. 8 p.c.
Shanghai Transport	\$1 118/-	3/4 final making 7/- a/c 1916 free of income tax Coupon 25	7 p.c.
Star Ferry	\$ 10 \$29	\$1.50 dividend & 40 cts. Bonus for year ending 30/4/16	6 1/2 p.c.
<b>REFINERIES.</b>			
Singapore Sugars	\$100 \$299 b. 100 a. & a.	\$12 for 1916	10 1/2 p.c.
Malayan Sugars	P. 30 \$29 h.	P. 5 for 1916	13 1/2 p.c.
<b>MINING.</b>			
Kallang	\$21 34/- b.	Int. div. of 1/- free of income tax, making 10% a/c 1916-1917, coupon No. 9	5 p.c.
Langkat	\$10 T. 15 b.	Tls. 1 for 1916	
Lat Pau	\$21 \$2.45	1/- interim making 4/- a/c 1916	13 p.c.
London Mines	\$21 25/6 b.	9 % for 1915	
London Caspian	\$21 32/-		
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.</b>			
London Wharves	\$ 50 \$74 a & a.	8 % for 1916 & bonus \$9	7 1/2 p.c.
K. & Whampoa Docks	\$ 50 \$116 b.	Final \$2.50 & bonus \$8, making \$11 a/c 1916...	9 p.c.
Shanghai Docks	T. 100 T. 92 b.	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30/4/16	8 1/2 p.c.
<b>HOTELS, LANDS AND BUILDINGS.</b>			
Hongkong Hotels	\$ 50 \$97	Final of \$3 making \$6 a/c 1916	6 1/2 p.c.
Central Estate	\$100 \$97 a.	\$7 a/c 1916	7 p.c.
Hongkong Lands	\$100 \$93 b.	Final div. of \$34 making \$7 a/c 1916	8 p.c.
Empire Estate	\$ 10 \$4.30 a.	80 cents for 1915	7 1/2 p.c.
Woonam Land	\$ 30 \$3 a.	\$2 for 1915	6 p.c.
West Point	\$ 50 \$74	Final \$3.25, making \$5.25 a/c 1916	7 p.c.
Shanghai Lands	T. 50 T. 98	8 % final making 12 % a/c 1916	8 1/2 p.c.
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>			
Shanghai Cottons	T. 50 T. 157 1/2	Tls. 9 for year ending 31/10/16	6 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Cottons	T. 50 T. 121 b.	Tls. 9 div. a/c year ended 30/6/16	5 p.c.
Shanghai Yik	T. 10 T. 14 1/2 b.	Tls. 0.90 for 1916	7 p.c.
Shanghai Yik	T. 10 T. 14 1/2 b.		
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>			
Shanghai Yik	\$ 15 \$7	10 cts. for 1916	9 p.c.
Shanghai Yik	\$ 5 \$4 1/2	p.c. for year ending 28/2/05	
Shanghai Yik	\$ 10 \$7.20	70 cents for 1916	6 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Yik	\$ 6 \$25	\$3 for year ending 31/7/16	
Shanghai Yik	\$ 7 1/2 \$7.40 a.	80 cents for 1916	12 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Yik	\$ 10 \$48 b.	\$2 1/2 a/c 1916/17 Bonus 75 cents	6 p.c.
Shanghai Yik	\$ 22 \$151	\$11 on a/c 1916	7 p.c.
Shanghai Yik	\$ 10 \$27	\$1 final and bonus \$1, making \$3	10 p.c.
Shanghai Yik	\$ 10 \$3.40 b. & a.	Final of 23 1/2 (48 cents per share) making 30 % a/c 1916	8 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Yik	\$ 10 \$10	7 % for 1916/1917	7 p.c.
Shanghai Yik	\$ 10 \$2.10	25 cents for 1915/1916	6 p.c.
Shanghai Yik	\$ 10 \$1.80	12 1/2 % for 1916	7 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Yik	\$ 10 \$1.80	70 cents for 1916	10 p.c.
Shanghai Yik	\$ 10 \$1.80	60 cents for 1915/1916	10 p.c.